point of view. There will have to be a lot prisc, but there is unlimited capital behind It and its success is assured. As an investment I know of none more promising.

It and its success is assured. As an investment I know of none more promising. The harbor will be one of the finest in the world and ships can come closer to the shore than in any on the American coast. We ate a meal on a vessel, not a wooden ship, loaded with Western products and bound for Rotterdam. That one fact insures the success of the enterprise and opens up an era of hopefulness for the Western farmer and merchant. Port Arthur is by all odds the more favorable site for a great city and surpasses Sabine Pass in every respect."

A. J. Vierling, of the Paxton & Vierling Iron works—"It is the greatest railroad proposition I have ever seen. It has a more promising future and the chances of fallure are absolutely absent. It cannot fail. With the whole Western empire behind it, it is bound to be the commercial success of this quarter of a century. What can keep trade away from it? While rates to the East are too high, yet they cannot be brought into competition with a line hundreds of miles nearer the sea. No one who has seen just what is going on down there can have for a single instant any doubt as to the certain success of this enterprise.

E. L. Dodder, Jr., merchant—"As a bust-

doubt as to the certain success of this enterprise.

E. L. Dodder, Jr., merchant—"As a business man, I could not fall to be impressed
with the importance of the success of the
Port Arthur enterprise in its effect upon
the business interests of Omaha and Nebraska. It is a very simple proposition,
merely a matter of arithmetic. For years
the Eastern lines have charged ruinous
rates, which have robbed us of the profit
on our products. Here is a line which is
several hundred miles nearer deep water.
Of course it will be patronized and this
patronage will build up a great commercial
center at the southern terminus, besides
benefiting every town on the line and the
entire territory from which it draws. Sa
bine Pass has not the future that Port Arthur has."

L. R. Raber, printer—"I was greatly sur-

thur has."

L.R. Raber, printer—"I was greatly surprised at all I saw on this most enjoyable trip, and while I am not strictly a business man in the sense of being a producer or jobber, yet I can readily see that the Pittsburg & Gulf is the logical line to the South and that it opens up great commercial possibilities."

and that it opens up great commercial possibilities."

G. W. Tlerney, Omaha Brewing Company—"Port Arthur and the Port Arthur route will help all the trans-Mississippi country. Port Arthur has a great future before it. Sabine Pass is too swampy and anybody who studies the topography of the two towns will easily see the vast superiority of Port Arthur over its rival. Port Arthur will become a great winter resort in addition to its other advantages. Deep water is assured and with deep water the trade of a vast Southern hemisphere is opened up for the farmers and business men of the Mississippi valley. I haven't the slightest doubt that the Port Arthur proposition is the most promising in the commercial world to-day. There is no possibility of fallure, for the logic of the situation is on the side of success."

Dr. J. P. Lord, Union Pacific surgeon—"The Port Arthur route taps an empire and the commerce of the high seas. I have said this a great many times and I believe it to be strictly true. At Port Arthur we saw ships laden with Western products ready to transport them to foreign markets. These cargoes formerly went to the Atlantic scaboard, and the difference in rates now goes into the pockets of the railroad corporations. We in Omaha have only the kindlest feelings for Port Arthur and the Port Arthur route."

A Revelation to All.

C. M. Harl, wholesale drugs-"It was a most pleasant trip and it was profitable, too, for it was a revelation to us all as business men. The opportunities for the development of the almost untouched region between here and the Gulf are alone sufficient to guarantee the success of the enterprise."

R. C. Peters, real estate-"The proposition to establish a deep water harbor at Port Arthur is feasible, as is being demonstrated every day. The success of the enterprise will help both Kansas City and Omaha and the whole territory tributary to those cities. With good freight, rates inestimable benefits will be enjoyed by the entire Western country."

Dr. W. H. Hanchett—"I was greatly impressed with the presentites.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett—"I was greatly impressed with the proposition. The sight of great ships loaded with the products of this Western country was an eyeopener. The whole commercial situation in this part of the country is changed. Deep water means the growth and progress of all the industries of this great Mississippl valley and that means the prosperity of the large cities which are the centers of trade and commerce. Too much cannot be said in praise of the men who conceived and carried out this great scheme of development. They are entitled to all the rewards they will most certainly reap." ill most certainly reap."

J. A. Buckstuff, wholesale saddlery—"It

is a wonderful proposition and I as a bus-iness man was greatly impressed with it. The Port Arthur route will develop every square mile of the great territory whose products will be carried to the Gulf and products will be carried to the Gulf and thence to the foreign markets hitherto either inaccessible altogether or unprofitable by reason of excessive rates. There is a wonderful difference in the rates to the East and South. The Port Arthur route holds the key to the situation and, in the language of the day, it is a 'good thing.'"

thing."

A. W. Bowman, dealer in shoes—"I ex-A. W. Bowman, dealer in shoes—"I expect to sell a great many more shoes by reason of the building of the Port Arthur route. It is a great railroad enterprise and Kansas City should be proud that it originated there. Whether I ship more shoes myself or not, I will sell more shoes to the farmers who will make more out of their grain and live stock and to the men in other lines of business who will receive the benefit of the prosperity of the country traversed by this road. Port Arthur is a great town and will become greater all the time."

is a great town and will become greater all the time."

N. A. Kuhn, druggist—"It is a great proposition for the whole trans-Mississippi country and will boom the exports from this Western country. It will add from 16 to 33 per cent to the value of the products thus exported, for that is about the difference in rates and every dollar of this difference goes to the owner of the products. There can be nothing but friendship and even gratitude to the projectors of the Port Arthur route and that marvelous proposition at the Southern terminus of the read."

C. H. Chisam, coal dealer—"I cannot express how much I was impressed by all

C. H. Chisam, coal dealer—"I cannot express how much I was impressed by all I saw at Port Arthur and I only wish I had a few thousand dollars to take advantage of the opportunities presented. One can easily see that Port Arthur and deep water solve the problem of transportation and relieves the great West of burdens it has borne for many years."

T. M. Naudain, capitalist—"As a capitalist, the situation presents itself to me in a very favorable light. Port Arthur is certainly a very promising investment, offering inducements which are absolutely irresistible. Its future is as assured as that of New York or Chicago and it is only a question of time when a great city will spring up beside the great deep water harbor that is being built at that point."

A. M. Clark live stock commission merchant—"Engaged as I am in the live stock commission business. I cannot fail to be impressed with the great future that awaits this industry by reason of the establishment of a deep water harbor at Port Arthur.

indipressed with the great future that awaits this industry by reason of the establishment of a deep water harbor at Port Arthur. Heretofore the farmers of Nebraska and other Western states have had to ship their stock to New York and other Atlantic ports. By the time they got to the other side there was mighty little left for the farmer. As to Sablne Pass, it looks to me as if Koontz Bros. were holding the haz. I see no future for that town compared with that which awaits Port Arthur.

Effect on Financial Situation.

A. W. Clark, banker-"There is no quesion but that the financial situation in the West will be immensely relieved and bettered by the Port Arthur enterprise. As a banker I can see the improvement already. The Port Arthur enterprise is having a great and direct influence upon the devel-opment of this Western country, and it will continue to have a greater influence from this time on. Its success is assured."

R. C. Jordan, fruit broker—"Just put me

R. C. Jordan, fruit broker—"Just put me down as saying that Port Arthur is the best proposition extant. It seems as if about everything can be raised in that part of the country, and, in exchange for our Western products, will be sent up here the fruits and vegetables that cannot be raised here at the season when they are flourishing there. This is a feature that specially interested and impressed me, but I can see how it will benefit all kinds of business and all industries in the West. There is no doubt of the success of the enterprise."

enterprise."

F. E. Sanborn, president Standard Cattle
Food Company—'I am in touch with the
great cattle raising industries of this part
of the country, and I can appreciate the
immense value of the market opened up by
this new road, which culminates in that
wondrous deep water proposition. The
road by itself opens up a rich and fertile
region, whose development means much for

entire West, no city more than another. All share in the progress and prosperity which will be the direct result of the building of the Port Arthur route. I cannot say too much in favor of the promoters of this project which means so much to us."

P. C. DeVol, president Rector & Wilhelmy Hardware Company—'This has been the finest trip I ever took in my life, and I cannot sufficiently express my thanks. There is nothing selfish in the action of the road, for as business men we are compelled to patronize it. But how different from the compulsion of the Eastern roads, which we had to patronize in order to get to any murket. It is to our own best interests to ship to the Gulf, and a debt of gratitude is due to the men who have opened up such splendid business possibilities to us."

Dr. J. A. Montgomery—"The sight of a

terests to ship to the Guif, and a debt of gratitude is due to the men who have opened up such spiendid business possibilities to us."

Dr. J. A. Montgomery—"The sight of a big ship of 4.000 tons loading for foreign ports with products of our own part of the country was a most interesting one to me. I can see what it means to the great industries of the West and can readily understand the rumors that great Eastern enterprises are preparing to come this way to be nearer the line which runs straight to the seaboard. Great is Port Arthur and the Port Arthur Route."

W. A. DeBord, attorney—"I am greatly afraid that the motion of Western products to the Atlantic seaboard is quashed. That is, I hope it is, I looks that way just now, when we saw ships waiting at Port Arthur to carry our products to foreign lands. Just think of a cargo being ready for shipment 500 miles nearer the source of production than heretofore. Why, that means a commercial revolution."

L. T. Sunderland, wholesale coal—"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the Port Arthur insurgents, for that is just what they are. They have brought about a revolution and have declared their independence of the Eastern railroad despots. No business man can fail to be impressed with the importance of this market which has been opened up to the farmers and business men of the West."

J. A. Scott, merchant—"I can heartily indorse all that can or has been said in favor of the Port Arthur project. I have learned a great many things on this trip."

W. N. Mason, director Omaha board of trade—"The grain men of Nebraska are greatly interested in the development of the Port Arthur scheme and are keenly alive to the importance of the proposition, whose extent we never quite appreciated till we made this frip. Port Arthur has the logical foundation for a town and has a certain successful future before it. The farmers of Nebraska and the grain states have now a friend instead of a grasping enemy."

E. S. Clark, lumber dealer—"As a lumber dealer, I am especially interested in the

enemy."
E. S. Clark, lumber dealer—"As a lumber E. S. Clark, lumber dealer—"As a lumber dealer, I am especially interested in the development of the vast lumber regions traversed by the Pittsburg & Gulf road, which runs through hundreds of miles of timber land. An immense Impetus will be given to the Western lumber trade by the development of the timber resources of this region."

gión."
E. G. McGilton, attorney—"I have a great E. G. McGilton, attorney—"I have a great admiration for the genius of the men who seized upon this strategic commercial point and conceived the idea of making a deep water harbor at Port Arthur. That is a great proposition down there, and it is a winner. There's millions in it, not only for the projectors of the enterprise, but for the farmers and people generally of the great West." Other Views.

Herman Heyn, photographer-"Port Ar-

thur is destined to become one of the grandest places on this continent. I naturally look at it from a camera standpoint but I see another picture. I see a great and not merely beautiful city down there. I see great ships filling that fine harbor and I see the products of this great Western territory being loaded upon those ships

and I see the products of this great Western territory being loaded upon those ships and sent to foreign markets. There is a great future open for Port Arthur."

G. E. Barker, banker—"I am greatly pleased with the trip and all we saw. From a financial standpoint the Port Arthur scheme is a success at the present time and the future will but emphasize that success. It is a great thing for Kansas City, Omaha and other towns along the line of the Port Arthur route, to say nothing of the tributary territory."

C. D. Thompson, newspaper advertising —"As an advertisement of the resources of this great Western country the Port Arthur route is doing an invaluable service. It is letting the world know what we are producing. The trip of the business men of Omaha can have but one result and that will be to strengthen the friendly relations between them and the road which is doing so much for this Western country."

Dr. A. D. Somers—"The construction of the Port Arthur route solves the problem of transportation and for that alone it is entitled to the gratitude of every farmer and shipper in the West. I cannot tell how much I was impressed with all I saw on this great trip. It takes no prophet to predict a great and glorous future for this road which is opening up a new and priceless market for us of the West."

Herman Drishaus, Gate City Hat Company—"The Port Arthur route has the greatest future of any raliroad in this country. The exports of Western products will tax its facilities from this time on, and I do not see why it should not have all that it can do. There is nothing for the Western shipper to do but ship over this road, the shortest to deep water. Port Arthur itself will undoubtedly become a great port and commercial center."

T. C. Shelly, live stock commission merchant—"The Port Arthur project is a success to-day. The management of this road is entitled to great credit for the advantages to day. The management of this road is entitled to great credit for the advantages to day. The management of this road is e

farmer and merchant in placing his products 500 miles nearer deep water than by the old way."

G. W. Lininger, wholesale implements—"The market for wholesale implements will be greatly extended by the Port Arthur route. The farmers of South America, Mexico and Central America will soon be harvesting and sowing and tilling the soil with implements of American manufacture. This market has hitherto been closed against us. The Port Arthur route has given us this market and placed an immense trade within our very grasp."

J. T. Hopkins, capitalist—"Port Arthur is bound to be a phenomenal success and its progressive and enterprising promoters are entitled to all the rewards they may reap. The importance of this project upon the business interests of the West cannot be overestimated. It means commercial independence and a business revolution."

W. F. Allen, capitalist—"I can indorse all that Mr. Hopkins has said. He expresses the fact exactly. The Port Arthur proposition will be one of the greatest enterprise in recent years. I know of no other which is of such vital interest to the business men and agricultural interests of the West. It will relieve the farmer and the shipper from oppressive rates and will bring on prosperity that will preclude any financial stringency."

G. M. Nattinger, secretary Building and

prosperity that will preclude any financial stringency."

G. M. Nattinger, secretary Building and Loan Association—"I was greatly interested in all I saw and heard on the trip, which was one of the pleasantest I ever took. Port Arthur is a beautiful city and has the making of a great commercial center. I cannot see how there is any chance for the enterprise to fail."

G. W.Garioch, lumber—"Port Arthur impressed me very much indeed and I cannot fall to appreciate the importance of the project. I am going back there shortly, I have some investments there and am going to make more. To my mind, there is no comparison between the two rival cities. Sabine Pass is not in it with Port Arthur."

Arthur."
E. W. Gunther, grain dealer-"It is

cittles. Sabine Pass is not in it with Port Arthur."

E. W. Gunther, grain dealer—"It, is a good proposition and one that appeals to every business man. From whatever way you look at it, the chances of failure grow less and less. It cannot fail, for it is already a success."

C. L. Saunders, assistant city treasure—"I wish I had the interest on all the money that will be made out of the Port Arthur enterprise for one month in a few years. It is a business project and its possibilities are unlimited. With ships loading for foreign ports at its very doors, how can it fail to attract the grain and live stock merchandise of the great West? And if it attracts all this, how can the success of the enterprise he retarded?"

J. M. Richards, capitalist—"If I were seeking a profitable investment. I do not know where I would rather go than to Port Arthur. The outlook there is very encouraging. I am not a boomer, but I can see the solid foundation upon which Port Arthur is built, physically and commercially. It is bound to be a success and a big success at that. It has the right kind of men back of it."

G. F. Brucker, capitalist—"Port Arthur is the most promising investment I know of to-day. It has the backing of all the wealth of this great commercial empire, whose products have been diverted southward. Port Arthur is the point on the map which means the most to the people of the Mississippi valley just now."

H. J. Penfold, wholesale drugs—"The deep water harbor project is not only feasible, but it is demonstrated to be a success. Already this great work is nearly completed. When done, it will be the gate through which untold millions of dollars' worth of products will pour into the foreign markets of the world."

H. E. Palmer, vice president East Omaha Land Company—"Port Arthur is the greatest place on the map. Money is pouring into it all the time, as the success of the deep water enterprise is being demonstrated. This trip has taught the business men of Omaha more than they could have learned in years. It has been a r

region, whose development means much for us in the West. It is the greatest proposition that has been advanced for the last twenty-five years."

Dr. W. J. Brownrig—"I can't make it too strong in expressing my appreciation of the value of the influence which the deep water enterprise has upon the business interests of the port Arthur route and the deep water harbor scheme. Sabine Pass is not to be mentioned in the same breath."

MOB THREATENS TO LYNCH THE NO-TORIOUS NOVELIST.

HE WAS RESCUED BY POLICE.

WILD SCENES ON ADJOURNMENT OF

COURT YESTERDAY. M. Zola's Attorney Succeeds in Having

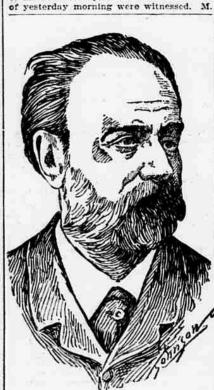
Desired Witnesses Summoned-

Former President, M. Cast-

mir Perier, on the Stand. Paris, Feb. 8.-When the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perrieux, manager of the Aurore, growing out of the former's

denunciation of the Esterhazy courtmartial in a letter to the newspaper men-tioned, was resumed in the assizes court

of the Seine to-day, scenes similar to those



M. EMIL ZOLA. On Trial in Paris for Criticising the Ester-hazy Court-Martial in Connection With

Rochefort was cheered when he arrived. but M. Zola was not noticed when he entered the court.

The presiding judge, M. Delgorgue, read a letter from Count Esterhazy, in which the latter refused to testify. Thereupon M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, insisted that Esterhazy should be brought to court by force.

The court admitted the claims of the de-fense and also decided that General Mercier, the former minister of war, and Ma-jor Paty de Clam should be resummoned. The court also decided that the other witnesses alleged to be ill should be visited by a doctor and that if found abie to appear they should be resummoned. Mme. Dreyfus was the first witness. She was dressed in black and was much distressed. M. Laborie asked her whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Major Paty de Clam, in 1834, of her husband's arrest. The judge

declined to put the question. M. Zola here arose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as the assassin or the thief. They have always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have witnesses heard, but I am prevented." "But do you know the law?" the judge asked Zola.

"I do not know, and I do not want to know," was Zola's reply. The scene caused great excitement among the spectators.

M. Laborie demanded that the questions

be put to the witness. The judge answered: "I will enter your protest, if you desire, but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indict ment, in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case, which has already been

the Dreyfus case, which has already been determined."

Thereupon M. Laborie exclaimed: "In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way..." Cries of "No!" "Yes" and "quite right," "I have the honor to ask what means we should employ?"

"That does not concern me," answered the judge, whereat there was laughter.

M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was suspended in order to allow the questions to be drawn up.

During the interval, the noise in the court was deafening. Everyone discussed the case at the top of his voice, with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted.

In the meanwhile, Mme. Dreyfus retired to the witness room, where she was seized with a violent fit of hysteries.

On the resumption of the session of the court, M. Laborie presented a statement claiming the right to ask Mme. Dreyfus certain questions in the interest of justice. The advocate general, M. Van Casel, argued that the court could not readjudicate facts already legally decided, and, turning to M. Zola, he exclaimed: "You say you do not know the law and do not want to know it. Well, we do know the law and will have it respected, with the aid of a jury in which we have the most complete confidence."

This apostrophe evoked marks of approval.

This apostrophe evoked marks of ap-

confidence."

This apostrophe evoked marks of approval.

M. Laborle responded with great warmth, protesting agaist the obstruction of which his client was the victim. Finally M. Zola said he would submit to the law and to justice, adding: "I do not revolt against the law, as my words have implied. What I want, gentlemen, is that you should end your hypocritical schemes."

This remark was greeted with shouts of "Bravo! bravo!" and murmurs of dissent. The court then decided against the defense, saying that no question not contained in the indictment would be allowed.

M. Le Blois, a lawyer and a witness for the defendants, testified that he and Colonel Picquart were old friends and, consequently, when Picquart was connected with the war intelligence department, he consulted the witness on certain grave matters he had uncarthed in connection with the carrier pigeon affair at Nancy, and in regard to which he had received menacing letters. When doubts on the Dreyfus matter arose, M. Scheurer-Kestner questioned the witness on the foregoing matter and the witness on the foregoing matter and the witness gave him certain information, including letters which General Gonz wrote to Picquart which convinced M. Scheurer-Kestner of the innocence of Dreyfus. The witness urged M. Kestner to apply to the minister of justice to annul the Dreyfus judgment, in view of the secret document submitted to the court-martial, but as he was lacking in material proofs M. Sheurer-Kestner had not acted immediately.

Continuing, the witness spoke of the intrigues against Colonel Picquart when the latter was transferred to Tunis. Finally the witness laid the matter before the government.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was next examined said the learned last July that

rnment.
M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was next ex-M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was next ex-mined, said he learned last July that Celonel Picquart had discovered that the berdereau had not been written by Drey-fus and he submitted Major Esterhazy's handwriting to M. Bertillon, who agreed that it was the same handwriting as in the bordereau. Witness suggested to Gen-eral Gonz that a fresh expert examination be made, but the general dissuaded him from se doing.

be made, but the general dissuaded him from so doing.

At this stage of the proceedings, M. Scheurer-Kestner was about to give the gist of the correspondence between General Gonz and Colonel Picquart, showing that General Gonz favored reopening the Dreyfus case, but the presiding judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.

M. Laborie then intervened, saying: "I ask that these letters be read in court. M. Zola was aware of the existence of these letters. It is time that light was thrown into the case."

The judge, however, reiterated that the

etters were inadmissible, as previous no-ice had not been given. This caused M. aborie to remark: "There is still time o communicate them to you and then to be turn."

Laborie to remark: "There is still time to communicate them to you and then to the jury."

"You know that it is impossible," replied the judge, "as the law formally forbids it."

M. Clemenceau, counsel for M. Perrieux, here declared that "Colonel Picquart submitted those letters to the president of the Dreyfus court-martial, who impounded them without reading them to the court; thus it was impossible to give notification of them as evidence.

M. Scheurer-Kestner then sketched the contents of the letters, in which Colonel Picquart wrote that fresh facts had been discovered which would be "eagerly selzed upon by the Dreyfusians, who would create a great scandal."

General Gonz replied that it was "too late to stop the matter now."

to stop the matter now."

Colonel Plequart, in another letter, according to the witness, urged that the whole affair be exposed, or there would be a scandal

whole affair be exposed, or there would be a scandal.

Continuing, the witness said: "I went to General Billot (minister for war), and told him what I knew. I offered to communicate General Gonz' letters, but he refused. Then it was agreed that the interview should not be divulged. Nevertheless, the government newspapers published an account of the interviews with the premier (M. Meline), and told him everything I knew."

M. Scheurer-Kestner further said that he never mentioned the name of Esterhazy, except to the government. But, sometime later, Mathieu Dreyfus (brother of Alfred Dreyfus) came to him and declared that he also had discovered that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, whereupon the witness told Mathieu Dreyfus to write to the minister of war, which he did, denouncing Esterhazy.

M. Zola here asked Scheurer-Kestner to

the minister of war, which he did, denouncing Esterhazy.

M. Zola here asked Scheurer-Kestner to give the court details of his interview with the minister for war, and the witness did so, recounting how he had begged his old friend to take the initiative in the matter, adding: "I gave him a fortulght to make up his mind, during which time I was insulted as a Prussian."

"Yes," interjected M. Zola, "as they now treat me as an Italian."

There was much stir in court when it was announced that M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of the French republic, would be the next witness.

When he was called, the presiding judge said:

"You swear to speak without animus and

said:
"You swear to speak without animus and fear, to speak the truth and nothing but the truth—"
M. Casimir-Perier at this point interrupted the judge, saying: "Pardon me, I cannot swear to tell the truth, because I cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell it."

cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell it."

This statement caused a commotion among the audience. The presiding judge resumed: "The law compels you, before even speaking or refusing to testify, to take the oath."

M. Casimir-Perier then took the oath. "Can you say," asked M. Laborie, "if, when you were president, you knew before his arrest, that a staff officer was suspected of treason, and that charges had been made against him?"

The presiding judge intervened, saying: "You cannot ask that."

This intervention aroused murmurs in court.

Court.

Counsel for M. Zola then put another question to M. Casimir-Perier, saying: "Did M. Casimir-Perier know that a secret file of papers existed at the war ministry?"

"I was not aware of a file of papers con-

"Did M. Casimir-Perier know that a secret file of papers existed at the war ministry?"

"I was not aware of a file of papers concerning Major Esterhazy," was the reply. "Did you," continued M. Laborie, "know that a secret document was handed to the court-martial?"

"You cannot ask that question," interrupted the presiding judge, a statement which caused renewed murmurs in court.

"I do not know any facts subsequent to my presidency," said M. Casimir-Perier.

"I can only speak as a private citizen, which I am willing to do."

"You are setting a noble example," replied M. Laborie, "which other witnesses have not deemed fit to follow, since it has been necessary to bring them here by force." (Applause.)

M. Laborie here made a formal application, "In the interests of justice," that his previous questions be allowed to be put. The judges, after deliberating on the matter, refused to allow the questions.

M. De Castro, a hanker, was then examined. He declared he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Major Esterhazy and that of the writer of the bordereau. The witness revealed this discovery to Mathieu Dreyfus, and, he added, he had since received a mumber of threatening letters.

The court then rose, amid great excitement and shouts for and against M. Zola, On leaving the witness box, M. Casimir-Perier received a great ovation.

There was a big crowd outside the lower court and, as the people were leaving the building, a mangeried "Vive Zolas!" "Down with France!" He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed, M. Zola, on a service from the view does not a service from the vie

rested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek
refuse in the robing rooms, the doors of
which were then locked. The crowd remained outside, yelling "Conspuez Zola,"
etc., led by a number of young barristers
in their robes, who roughly handled M.
Zola's symmathicers until a detachweet M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of republican guards cleared the approaches to the court. M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling, and the moment he appeared on the stairs leading to the court yard there was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with Zola!" "Long live Zola!" and "Death to Zola!" the last cry dominating the others. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd.

In the meanwhile, the police misuader. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of

ing crowd.

In the meanwhile, the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court-yard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and, for a moment, it looked as though he would be lynched, with the friends who formed his bodygurd.

His friends rallied around him and event-His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were reopened and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the courtyard, shricking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob, who hustled him to the St. Michel bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and saved him.

The crowd remained in the courtyard and greeted M. Rocheforte's exit with great cries of "Vive 1 armee," and "Vive la France." They were eventually dispersed.

TO REFUND MEXICO'S DEBT. Negotiations Are Now Pending With That Object in View in New

York City. New York, Feb. 8.-The republic of Mexico is negotiating with the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., looking to the re-

funding of the entire national gold debt of the republic, amounting to about \$100,000 from repulse, amounting to about \$100.000,-foo. This indebtedness bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year in gold and can be redeemed July 1 next. The plan under consideration is the scaling down of the interest rate to 4 or 4½ per cent. The pres-ent bonds would be redeemed by a syndi-cate of bankers and the new bonds issued in exchange.

cate of bankers and the new bonds issued in exchange.

That negotiations of this character should be carried on with a New York firm is considered very remarkable in banking finances, as never before have American bankers taken any interest in a national debt outside of our own. It is further remarkable from the fact that a large portion of these bonds is held in Germany, Holland and England.

It is understood, however, that prominent European banks and firms will be interested in the negotiation; principal among these is the Berlin house of Baron Bleichroeder & Co.

It was stated at the office of J. & W. Selig-man & Co. that these negotiations are pro-gressing, but it would be premature to make any definite announcement at present.

SERVANT GIRL IS WITH HIM. Missing Michigan Politician Who · Disappeared From Home Is Traced to St. Louis.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 8.-Lee Sanburn a politician of this city, recently disappear ed from home. To-day the police were noti lied that he had been located at St. Louis, Mo., and was in company with Claudie Russel, a 15-year-old girl, who was at one time a servant in Sanburn's family. The girl is of a respectable family, and hyparents threaten to prosecute Sanburn. The couple will be brought back to Michigan to-morrow. Sanburn is well-to-do, and has a wife and family. fied that he had been located at St. Louis

ROYAL **Baking Powder**

is the greatest of modern - time helps to perfect cooking.

SENATE DELUGED WITH BELLIGER. ENCY RESOLUTIONS.

TALK ON THEM BEGINS TO-DAY.

EACH OF THE RESOLUTIONS PRO-VIDES FOR RADICAL ACTION.

fason Would Notify Spain That War Must Cense at Once-Mr. Cannon Would Give Spain Until March 4 to Liberate Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 8.-Three propositions, differing materially as to methods, were presented to the senate to-day, for the relief of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents and said that he hoped thus to afford the senate an opportunity to vote on that proposition, Mr. Cannon, of Utah, offered a resolution urging the president to notify the kingdom of Spain that, if it did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic before March 4, 1898, the United States would recognize the bellig-erency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter would assert the pendence of the Cuban republic, Mr. Mason, of Illinois, followed with a resolution requesting the president to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease at once and declare the intention of the United States to restore and maintain peace on the isl-and of Cuba. Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Mason gave notice of their intention to speak upon their resolutions to-morrow.

Mr. Allen said, in presenting his amend-ment, that since the opening of hostilities in Cuba more than 300,000 pacificos had died of starvation or of disease directly traceable to insufficient food or lack of proper sanitary conditions. He said that he had been informed that it was the custom of the Spanish government to herd hundreds of families together in inadequate quarters, starving them until they have been more than decimated by disease. He ex-pressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would act promptly upon the amendment, so that the senate could have an opportunity to vote on it. The

amendment is as follows:
"That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time naintained in force of arms by the people America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United

the ports and territory of the United States."

Mr. Allen said that he desired to have the amendment made a part of the diplomatic bill, so that the house of representatives might have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition and not be stifled by the committee on foreign affairs of that body or by other influences.

Mr. Hale said the amendment proposed was subject to a point of order, even though it should be reported by the foreign relations committee, as it was general legislation.

tions committee, as it was general legislation.

"Do you know of any appropriation bill passed in the last few years," inquired Mr. Allen, "that has not carried with it general legislation?"

Mr. Hale replied that much matter was put into appropriation bills by manimous consent that would be subject to a point of order under the rules of the senate, and under those of the house—which are very strict—general legislation does not belong upon appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, then offered the following resolution, which he asked to lie over until to-morrow when he would submit some remarks upon it:

"Whereas, The people of the republic of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent; hind,

"Whereas, The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain in her attempt to subjugate the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to the freedom and progress of the peoples of the Western hemisphere and is full justification for a demand by the government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and

the government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and shall leave the republic and her people to the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it "Resolved, By the senate. the president of the United States is urged to notify the kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba on or before the 4th day of March, 1898, the government of the United States will, on that date, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will, within ninety days thereafter, assert the independence of the republic of Cuba."

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, kept the Cuban

ine United States will, on that date, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will, within ninety days thereafter, assert the independence of the republic of Cuba."

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, kept the Cuban ball rolling by offering another resolution giving notice that he would to-morrow, at the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks, address the senate upon the resolution. "Resolved, That the president of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so-called) must at once cease and be discontinued, and that the United States of America hereby declares and will maintain peace on the island of Cuba."

The resolution was preceded by the following preamble:

"Whereas, The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities. Pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spanlards, as a war measure, burned the homes and drove the women and children (since known as concentrados) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved, others have been murdered and women and children have been debauched and treated beyond the power of language to describe.

"Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy and boys of tender years have been shot as spies under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven into the towns and refused an opportunity to work and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to feed and clothe our citizens and to return them to our country; and now has the Spanish war measure of concentration continued so far that the concentradoes are unfed and starving, naked and fillty, insomuch that disease and death are among them and have spread into our own country. Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy war of extermination goes on, the slaugh

money. They have patiently waited, not wishing (indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance and the harbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent and a blot upon our Christian civilization.

"The people of the United States demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do in the presence of civilized nations of the world and in the name of justice and liberty demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the post-master general to send to the senate the cost of carrying various classes of mail

Bills were passed to ratify the agreement between the Dawes commission and the Seminole nation of Indians and to amend an act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie river in Mississippi a law-ful structure.

the Tallahatchie river in Mississippi a lawful structure.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Chandler called up the resolution in regard to the Corbett case and made a speech in favor of seating the claimant as a senator from Oregon.

At 3.08 p. m., the senate went into executive session on the Hawaiian treaty, the Corbett case going over.

NO PLACE FOR WHITE MEN. Senator Pettigrew Tells Why He Is Opposed to the Annexation

of Hawali. Washington, Feb. 8.-Senator Pettigrew. of South Dakota, was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate to-day. He opposed the treaty, resuming his speech where he had left off a week ago, taking up the line of his argument in connection with his assertions concerning the area and population of the islands. He asserted that the area capable of sugar cultivation amounted to fully a half million acres, and said that, as the land was very productive, there was no doubt that all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii. He quoted official statistics to the effect that, in eleven months of last year, there had been \$6,000,000 pounds of Hawaiian sugar imported into the United States. The senator then undertook to show that all the sugar grown on the islands must be produced by Asiatic labor, repeating and elaborating the argument that no colonies of the Anglo-Saxon race had ever been successful within the tropics. He replied to Senator Teller on this point, saying that the facts were against the Colorado senator's contention and that the Hawaiian the line of his argument in connection with

of the Anglo-Saxon race had ever been successful within the tropics. He replied to Senator Teller on this point, saying that the facts were against the Colorado senator's contention, and that the Hawaiian islands would prove no exception to the rule that the white man could not and would not labor in a tropical climate.

He said that, of the 70,000 people in Jamaica, fewer than 15,000, including the British garrison, were white, and in the Straits settlement not 1 per cent of the residents were English. He asserted that in Hawaii there was not one European laborer, aside from the Portuguese, engaged in the sugar plantations to-day.

If, he argued, we should annex the islands, the Japanese would inevitably take possession of them, and we could not in any degree check their inroads under our new treaty with Japan, which goes into effect next year. In view of this fact, he contended that, whatever bounty we give or tariff we levy, the result will be in the interest of Asiatic labor in Hawaii.

Senator Pettigrew held that the result of the encouragement of this species of labor would be to the detriment of our own commerce, which, he contended, is already declining in the Hawaiian Islands. The Asiatics, he said, do not buy or use anything we produce. In consequence of this fact, our exports to that country have declined rapidly during the past seven or eight years. He quoted statistics to show that this decline since 1891 had amounted to fully a million dollars, which, he said, was a large figure for that country. In the face of this fact, he said, the population had increased to the extent of about 25,000 in the same length of time. It was true that this increase of population had been almost exclusively among the Asiatics, but this fact only served to emphasize his point that the Asiatics buy only Asiatic goods.

Senator Pettigrew at 5 o'clock, announced that he had not concluded his speech, but would continue to-morrow.

WOULD REGULATE MARRIAGES. Representative Parker, of Ohio Legislature, and His Queer Measure.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.-Charles W. Park-Cleveland, C., Feb. 8.—Charles W. Parker, representative from Cuyahoga county,
in the Ohio general assembly, has suddenly become famous. Mr. Parker is an
unassuming legislator, who went through
the November election on the Hanna side
by a narrow margin of fifty-six plurality.
If the women of Cleveland could be allowed
to vote the next time Parker comes up for
election it is safe to predict that he would
run far ahead of his ticket.
There have been many queer bills intro-There have been many queer bills intro-

run far ahead of his tlcket.

There have been many queer bills introduced into the Ohio legislature, but none half so gueer as Farker's. His bill is entitled, "An act to regulate the issuance of marriage licenses." It will probably be introduced to-morrow. It will be the most remarkable bill ever introduced into the Ohio legislature. It provides that within a month after its passage it shall be the duty of the probate judge in each county to appoint an examining board of three physicians, who shall consider and pass upon all applications for licenses to marry. By the terms of the law this board shall not be allowed to grant a license to persons contemplating marriage unless upon rexamination they are found to be free from true insanity, dipsomania, hereditary insanity, or insanity resulting from vice or diseases, hereditary tuberculosis, or consumption. The examiners shall not belong to the same school of medicine. They shall be appointed for one, two and three years, respectively, and to hold office during good behavior. The probate judge shall be empowered to fill vacancies.

Mr. Parker has left a loophole through which any aggrieved applicant for matrimonial bonds may possibly escare. He has

Mr. Parker has left a loophole through which any aggrieved applicant for matrimonial bonds may possibly escape. He has provided for an appeal to a state board, which, like the supreme court of the United States, will have final jurisdiction. Every applicant for a marriage license must pay a fee of \$2.59. The examiners shall be paid a salary of \$1.000 per annum, and the surplus derived from the fees of the applicants shall go into the general fund.

No soomer had the text of the bill become known than every one in town began talking about it. Women generally regard it with favor, declaring that unfortunate, hasty, and ill-advised marriages are the prime factors in the creation of degradation, sin, and misery in the great cities. It

tion, sin, and misery in the great cities. It is not believed the Parker bill will pass, but it is believed that it will be the opening wedge to something less severo in the

wedge to something less severe in the same direction.

During the past term Judge Ong, sitting in equity court, has granted on an average of nine divorces a day and has refused at least six each day. It is this that has caused Parker's bill, which is calculated to stop ill-advised marriages.

The marriage laws of Ohio are very lax. Mr. Parker declares that inasmuch as the state has an interest in the physical condition of its people and goes so far as to undertake their support in certain cases, it certainly has a right to do what is possible by law to prevent the physical condition of the people from taking a down grade. Parker asks why the men and women of Ohio are not entitled to the same care as cattle, hogs, chickens and other animals. Mr. Parker expects to make a strong argument for his bill and says he thinks it will be a law in Ohio before the general assembly adjourns.

SHE WOULD WED A MURDERER. Miss Dupont, a French-Canadian Girl, Is Willing to Marry the Slayer

charitably disposed cilizens of the United States cannot contribute money, medicine, food or clothing to the insurgents in the field or hospital, and shall amy attempt be accepted by order of the government of the United States. All of the parties declared before the last election in favor of the independence of Chua, and the Republican party emphasized its opinion as follows:

"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the struggles of the struggles of the struggles of th

NOT WHOLLY WRONG

GERMANY HAD SOME EXCUSE FOR HER EMBARGO ON FRUIT.

SAN JOSE SCALE DANGEROUS.

SECRETARY WILSON RECOGNIZED THIS MONTHS AGO.

taked Congress to Establish a Quarantine Against the States in Which the Pest Has Gained a Foothold-He Favors Fruit Inspection.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The officials of our Washington, Feb. 8.—The officials of our agricultural department, while for diplomatic reasons they will not admit it, cannot help but realize that Germany is more than half right in placing an embargo upon American fruit, for early in the present session of congress Secretary Wilson caused to be prepared and introduced in both houses of congress a bill which establishes a quarantine against commerce in fruit beween certain of the states for the same prohibition. The subject was discussed in these columns at the time, and Secretary Wilson spoke freely of the danger to which the fruit interests of the United States were exposed from that little pest known as the San Jose scale, which, somehow or other, originated in California, but has spread through different parts of the country. It can be carried on fruit, or leaves or clothing, or fuel, or anything else to which it can cling, and when it is once introdirect into a community it is difficult to de-tect it until it has completed its work of destruction, and is difficult to eradicate without cutting down the trees to which it has become attached.

it has become attached.

While there is no positive evidence that the San Jose scale has been communicated to Germany, it is probable that such is the fact, and we have no right to complain if means are taken for the protection of the fruit interests of that country. Secretary Wilson has recommended the appropriation by congress of a sum of money sufficient to pay the expense of a thorough investigation to ascertain where this pest exists and to provide means for its eradication. It is known to be flourishing at present among some of the most prolific fruit sections of California, and has appeared in New York, Michigan and other parts of the United States. He thinks the best way to protect our fruit trade is to exterminate this in-sect in short order by cutting down and burning every tree upon which it appears. He also advocates microscopical inspection of all fruit exported from the United States and the certification under the scal of the government that it is wholesome and harm-less. He would apply to the fruit trade the same rules and conditions that are now ap-plied to the exports of beef.

plied to the exports of beef.

Secretary Wilson is a very strong believer in maintaining and elevating the standard of American products. He would, if he had his way, punish every man who attempted to sell or produce impure or adulterated feed. He has a vigorous contempt for humbug of every kind, and his old-fashioned Scotch ideas of honesty are always excited to fighting pitch when he hears that some deliveran has been shipping impure butter dairyman has been shipping impure butter or some diseased steer has been driven into

a slaughter house.

Berlin, Feb. S.—An official newspaper today denies the identity of the German
blutlaus with the San Jose scale, on authority of the president of the pomological
college at Geisonheim.

thority of the president of the periological college at Gelsonheim.

Thus far, the bundesrath resolution regarding American fruit has been fairly applied. There has been only a single case of complaint. Eighty-one boxes of American fruit stopped at Hamburg are alleged to be infected by the San Jose bug.

In the reichstag to-day, before the budget committee, Count Posodowski, minister of the interior, said the San Jose louse, according to American entomologists, was a very dangerous insect. The federal government, he added, had been obliged to act promptly but considerately, and expert investigations were proceeding, upon which the final decisions of the government would be based.

be hased.

Regarding the United States treatment of German sugar, he said negotiations were progressing, the result of which must

progressing, the result of which must be awaited.

Baron Von Thielmann, secretary of the imperial treasury, admitted that the complaints of unfair customs treatment of German sugars were justified, and he thought that the revival of the American beet sugar industry was especially injurious to the German export trade.

MR. DUNN'S LITTLE PLAN.

He Has Formulated One for the Re-Hef of Crowded Centers of Population.

New York, Feb. 8 .- E. B. Dunn, the head of the local weather bureau, has for a long time been engaged in formulating some neasure that would ameliorate the condition of laboring classes of the country. dition of laboring classes of the country. He has sent to the commissioner of immigration at Washington, Terrence V. Powderly, a rough outline of a measure that he thinks would relieve the pressure on large centers of population. His idea is to prohibit the residence of immigrants in crowded centers of population like New York, Chicago and other large cities, unless it can be shown that the immigrant does not intend to compete with citizen laborers.

Refore an immigrant sails from his native Before an immigrant sails from his native country he must first call on the American consul and designate the place for which he is bound. The prohibited points are made clear to him, and if he has no objective point, the American consul having knowledge of places in this country where labor is needed, will inform the prospective immigrant of them, and if he elects to choose one passports and tickets through to such one passports and tickets through the place are to be given to him. All immigrants who are not furnished with proper credentials from the American consul as to destination and other requisites shall be

INTENSE SUFFERING

FROM DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMA-NENTLY CURED.

New Discovery, but Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting ac-count of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years